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EXAMINER

ROSE, SHEP K

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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1614

DATE MAILED: 09/09/2002

6

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10 035320	BARRABARA, JR.
Examiner	SHOP 2080	Group Art Unit 1664

—The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet beneath the correspondence address—

P r i o r i t y Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, such period shall, by default, expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication .
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).

Status

Responsive to communication(s) filed on 7/22/02

This action is **FINAL**.

Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, **prosecution as to the merits is closed** in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 1 1; 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

Claim(s) 1624 is/are pending in the application.

Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

Claim(s) 1624 is/are rejected.

Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction or election requirement.

Applicati n Papers

See the attached Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review, PTO-948.

The proposed drawing correction, filed on _____ is approved disapproved.

The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are objected to by the Examiner.

The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Pri ority under 35 U.S.C. § 119 (a)-(d)

Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d).

All Some* None of the CERTIFIED copies of the priority documents have been received.

received in Application No. (Series Code/Serial Number) _____.

received in this national stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

*Certified copies not received: _____

Attachment(s)

Information Disclosure Statement(s), PTO-1449, Paper No(s). _____ Interview Summary, PTO-413

Notice of Reference(s) Cited, PTO-892 Notice of Informal Patent Application, PTO-152

Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review, PTO-948 Other _____

Office Acti n Summary

An updated search reveals commonly assigned (Wrigley) patents with claims to medicament (broadly) in coatings on chewing gum, namely: U.S. 6,355,265 (claims 1 and 10); U.S. 6,350,480 (claims 10, 12 and 29); U.S. 6,322,806 (claims 1, 10, 19, 28); U.S. 6,290,985 (claims 1, 9, 12, 17, 26) raising an issue of obviousness-type double patenting.

Applicants July 22, 2002 response, after noting that claims 1 to 22 have been rejected on allowed claims 28 to 32 of parent application Serial no. 09/453,383 (now a U.S. Patent) on the ground of non-statutory double patenting, states that a terminal disclaimer" will be filed upon issuance of copending application 09/453,383, but the USPTO policy practice and procedure is to reject copending applications for obviousness-type double patenting, and not to wait until they issue as patents.

Applicants July 22, 2002 response notes that claims 1, 2, 4, 5, 15, 19 and 23 have been rejected by Libin (I) U.S. 5,236,699 as anticipated, 35 USC 102 (B), the USPTO Examiner following the MPEP to establish by extrinsic evidence, that Libin describes triclosan with cetylpyridinium chloride, as well as with two (2) emulsifying agents: Tweens 20 and Pluronic L64 surfactants, see Merck Index entries for both. The MPEP Sections have been cited to applicant.

Applicants' counsel's remarks, (pages 5 and 6 and 7) seemingly questions relevance on the MPEP sections permitting the USPTO Examiner to rely on Merck Index to establish the fact that Libin has two emulsifiers with the same triclosan and acetyl pyridinium chloride, as his antiplaque composition, even if he doesn't describe them in chewing gum.

Anderson and Hill describe triclosan in chewing gum. These claims do not recite and require the triclosan to be in a coating on the chewing gum, with the other components, as in the newly discussed Wriggler patents raising the question of obvious type double patenting.

This application is a continuation of allowed (now patented) Application Serial No. 09/453,383, filed December 2, 1999, with allowed claims 28 to 32 to an antiplaque chewing gum in pellet form comprising a water insoluble portion, a water soluble portion, and a coating on the pellet which comprises an emulsifier, triclosan and a surfactant, with about 1mg to about 6 mg of triclosan included in each piece of gum, and a method for reducing plaque by the step of orally applying said chewing gum to the mouth, raising an issue of obviousness-type double patenting of claim 6 to 14, 16 to 22 herein, to the same chewing gum, (claim 17 and 18 imply a chewing gum should be recited in claim 15, also, of claims 1 to 5 and 15 generic thereto.

~~triclosan~~

The claims require, in addition to ~~tricloror~~, both an emulsifier and a surfactant, but not require that these be in a coating on the chewing gum. The surfactant is cetylpyridinium chloride in claims 2, 9 and 19. the term of these claims "emulsifier" encompasses species other than set forth in the specification on page 6, lines 27-28. "Emulsifiers may include lecithin, glyceryl monostearate, or other mono and diglycerides. . ." (There are also softeners), and a typical chewing gum has both (as see page 7, lines 1 to 14).

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the

unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and, *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claims 1-22 stand provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 25-32 of allowed, now patented, copending Application No. 09/453,383. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

Art Unit: 1614

(a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for a patent.

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

The legal basis for an inherency rejection, one that can properly be made under 35 U.S.C. § 102/103, is set forth in MPEP § 2112-2112.02 citing In re Fitzgerald et al., 205 USPQ 594. When the reference discloses all the limitations of a claim except a property or function, whether or not the reference inherently possesses properties or renders obvious the claimed invention, there is basis for shifting the burden of proof to applicant. Also, MPEP § 2183-2184, when the reference teaches all the claim limitations except a claimed element, an examiner is not certain whether the element

disclosed in the reference is an equivalent to the claimed element and therefore anticipated, or whether the prior art element is an obvious variant of the claimed element.

Here, the Examiner will rely on extrinsic evidence (Merck Index) to establish with certainty that that Libin (I) U.S. 5,236,699A, 17 August 1993, a reference introduced into the record by applicants on their PTO-1449 IDS, is an anticipation, under 35 U.S.C. § 102, of claims 1, 2, 4, 5, 15, 19 and 23 because 2 (two) of the surfactants employed with Libin's enhanced anti-plaque combination of (a) Triclosan and (b) cetylpyridinium chloride, are described by Merck Index as emulsifiers, (c) Tween 20 surfactant, and (d) Pluronic L64 surfactant.

Claims 1, 2, 4, 5, 15, 19 and 23 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by Libin (I) U.S. 5,236,699A, 17 August 1993, who describes an enhanced activity anti-plaque aqueous alcoholic vehicle for mouthwash, comprised of: (a) Triclosan, a water insoluble anti-plaque agent, 0.01 to 0.05%; (b) cetylpyridinium chloride, a water soluble antiplaque agent (it's a cationic surfactant as well), 0.020% to 0.030%; (c) Tween 20, a triclosan solubilizer, 0.5 to 2%, a polysorbate pharmaceutical emulsifier and surfactant dispersing agent, (according to Merck Index entry 7742); (d) Pluronic L64, 10%, as a foaming agent, which is an emulsifier, (according to Merck Index, entry 7722), said combined agent coaction of (a) and (b) to afford highly effective enhanced antibacterial activity against dental plaque, (e) water, 67%; and (f) alcohol, 18%.

Libin fully anticipated claims 1, 2, 4, 5, 15, 19 and 23 (mouthwash) under 35 U.S.C. § 102, since these claims either recite no percentage concentration levels for any of the components, and the surfactant percentages of claim 4 are described, as noted above.

Claims 3, 4, 20 and 21 differ from Libin (I), in requiring 3% (a) Triclosan instead of 0.05%, and in requiring, while the chewing gum claims 6-14 and 16-18 are not described, nor is the toothpaste or gel of claim 24.

Applicants' counsel's remarks concerning Anderson et al. U.S. 5,487,902A, 30 January 1996, and Hill U.S. 5,380,530A, 1 October 1995, both references introduced into the record by applicants and cited on their PTO-1449 IDS, respectfully submitting that the Hill reference does not teach or suggest the use of an emulsifier, but rather a variety of surfactants which can be used within emulsions to function as a surfactant, and that, moreover, the Anderson reference, which admittedly uses a variety of "SOLUBILIZERS", to solubilize chewing gum base resin, ". . . does not teach or suggest the desirability of using nonionic surfactants as an emulsifier, . . .", it being ^{not} not precisely admitted in remarks that Hill specifically coats chewing gum with an emulsion containing a surfactant or an emulsifier, it being further argued that neither Hill nor Anderson discloses the use of a nonionic surfactant as an emulsifier, and that clearly the Hill and Anderson references do not teach the use of a nonionic surfactant as an emulsifier.

The USPTO Examiner's position here is that they do not have to state that their surfactants are emulsifiers, if extrinsic evidence (Merck Index) establishes that such

encompassed species of nonionic surfactants to be used are emulsifiers. Moreover, the term "surfactant" in claims 1, 6, 11, 14, 15 and 21 is not ~~coextensive~~ ^{coextensive} ~~coextensive~~ in scope with "NONIONIC SURFACTANT" as argued.

Claims 1-7, 9-11, 13, 15-17 and 19-21 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by Anderson et al., U.S. 5,487,902A, 30 January 1996, who describe a chewing gum with active agents to be chewed for 2 to 10 minutes, said chewing gums including: (a) Triclosan (column 9, line 24; 0.1 to 10% at column 10, line 26 and 0.01 to 30% at column 12, line 53; (b) cetylpyridinium chloride at column 8, lines 54-55; and "AT LEAST ONE" and "A COMBINATION OF SEVERAL" at column 6, lines 21-22 and claim 12; (c) solubilizers-surfactants (column 5, line 57 to column 6, line 24, 1% to 10% at column 10, lines 56-57, column 12, line 55 and claim 4; (d) emulsifying active agent solubilizing agents, column 7, lines 8-26, 0 to 12%.

Anderson et al. Anticipates claims 1-7, 9-11, 13, 15-17, and 19-21 but does not specify a weight of 1 mg to 6 mg of Triclosan per piece of gum as in claims 12 and 22, and do not state to chew the gum three times per day as in claim 18, and do not describe a mouthwash toothpaste or gel as in claims 23 and 24.

Applicants' counsel's remarks have inadvertently overlooked the terms "AT LEAST ONE" and "A COMBINATION OF SEVERAL" (c) solubilizer surfactants as well as the (d) emulsifiers employed by Anderson in chewing gum base with (a) Triclosan and (b) cetylpyridinium chloride, neither recited to be in a coating on the gum, or inside the chewing gum base center itself, while claim 14 "IN PART" unfortunately does not recite or require that 100% of the Triclosan is in the pellet coating on the pellet center,

Art Unit: 1614

there being "NO TRICLOSAN WHATSOEVER" in applicants' specified chewing gum base or gum pellet center as a careful review of the specification will establish to anyone's satisfaction.

Claims 1, 2, 5-7, 9, 13-16 and 19 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hill U.S. 5,380,530A, 10 January 1995, taken with Libin (I) (details as noted above), it being within the level of skill of the art to replace a single surfactant-emulsifier with a combination of two of ~~term~~^{them}, as described by Libin (I), (details as noted above), the Examiner relying on Merck Index extrinsic evidence to establish that claim encompassed surfactants of Hill are known as emulsifiers as well.

Hill, according to applicants' counsel's remarks does not anticipate these claims under 35 U.S.C. § 102 because a single surfactant and emulsifier are employed with Triclosan to coat the chewing gum, but to interchange a combination of a surfactant and an emulsifier to attain the same goal is clearly prima facie obvious 35 U.S.C. § 103.

Hill describes an anti-plaque coating on chewing gum comprising (a) an emulsifying agent (column 10, lines 51-55); (b) Triclosan (column 9, line 58, column 15, line 26, Example 17, Table II, 0.2 to 1.0%, and claim 2; and (c) cetyl pyridinium chloride (column 15, line 30 and claim 2; and (d) a surfactant, claim 9, column 10, lines 11-50; and (e) chewing gum plasticizer softening agents which happen to be applicants' "emulsifiers" according to the recitals of this specification at page 6, lines 22-28 and Example 2 page 10: Hydroxylated lecithin in the Example, lecithin, glycerol monostearate, or other mono or diglycerides, Hill describing acetylated monoglycerol

triacetate, glycerol diacetate, and lecithin, 0.4 to 0.6% at column 19, line 65 to column 20, line 11.

Hill (details as noted above) renders obvious (35 U.S.C. § 103) claims 1, 2, 5-7, 9, 13-16, and 19 the rejection being made under 35 U.S.C. § 103, but differs from, and does not suggest claims 3, 10, 20 and 22 in the percentage of Triclosan (1% versus 3%), and differs from claims 4, 11 and 21 in not specifying the percentage of surfactant in the anti-plaque Triclosan chewing gum coating.

Hill does not describe the mouthwash or toothpaste or gel as in claims 23 and 24.

Moreover, the term “an emulsifier” in claims 1, 6, 14 and 15 is not co-extensive in scope with applicants’ described and enabled species of emulsifiers (page 6, lines 27-28: “. . . Emulsifiers may include lecithin, glycerol monostearate, or other mono-and di-glycerides . . .”, hydroxylated lecithin in the pellet gum coating of Example 2, page 10. moreover, the only species of surfactant therein with the Triclosan being “CETYLPYRIDINIUM CHLORIDE” or “CPC”, a cationic surfactant, page 11, lines 25 and 26 adding “. . . However, other ionic and nonionic surfactants may also be employed in the pellet gum coating . . .” clearly, this is an understanding by applicants that nonionic surfactants may be described herein as surfactants and in Merck Index they are emulsifiers as well.

It is observed that the pellet gum center example has no Triclosan, no emulsifier, and no surfactant.

It is further observed that 100% of the Triclosan is in the pellet gum coating herein.

Yet, claim 14, even if read in light of the disclosure, contains the unfortunate recitation of “—IN Part—” implying that some of the Triclosan, surfactant and emulsifier is in the pellet gum center, and claims 6 and 13 given their broadest reasonable interpretation in failing to recite that while there is a water soluble portion including an emulsifier, Triclosan and surfactant that it must be in a coating on the chewing gum but is (not even in part) ever inside the chewing gum base center herein.

Since it is the policy of the USPTO to give pending claims their broadest reasonable construction, claims 6 and 13 can be reasonably interpreted to read on prior art placing anti-plaque actives not only in the coating on the gum, but also in the gum base center itself.

Giving claims 6 and 13 the reasonable interpretation that the Triclosan anti-plaque agent is placed inside the chewing gum center base and in claim 14 the reasonable interpretation merely also can be placed —in part—inside or absorbed while —in part—some can be placed in a pellet coating on the pellet center, as distinguished from being absorbed on the chewing gum but not in a coating, the Examiner would select from the material relevant and important prior art submitted into the record by applicants and cited by them on the IDS PTO-1449 prior art described by applicants’ attorney as “A PLETHORA” (?), only Reiner U.S. 5,711,961 (January 1998) and Reed et al U.S. 5,248,508 (9/93) a very modest plethora will be employed because Reed et

al. describe and claim the precise palatinate (hydrogenated isomaltalose) sweetener in the pellet coating on a pellet gum center.

Reiner et al U.S. 5,711,961 (1/98) describes chewing gum tablets (or "pellets", as elected), wherein the chewing gum base tablets have active agents absorbed onto their surface, in sugary microgranules with additive active agents, or used alone, and the sugary microgranules can be coated with delayed release coatings. At column 3, Example 2 describes 0.010 milligrams of Triclosan in 1.4 grams of gum, while Example 3, describes 1 milligram of cetylpyridinium chloride in 1.5 grams of gum.

Reiner et al (column 4, lines 46-55) mixes active ingredients known to be unpalatable into the gum with sugary microgranules. Applicants, according to the recitals of the specification, admit that cetylpyridinium chloride and Triclosan are well known to be extremely bitter tasting, and following Reiner et al. they would be placed inside the chewing gum base center. While applicants herein have 100% of the Triclosan and cetylpyridinium chloride in the pellet outer coatings, and 0% of each inside their chewing gum base center, claims 6, 13 and 14 are clearly not commensurate in scope with applicants' disclosed enabled and described invention, but the broadest reasonable interpretation of these claims metes and bounds must be given.

Claim 1 does not recite or even require (and as elected) that --said anti-plaque emulsion comprise a coating of the pellet chewing gum in pellet form--.

Claim 1 does not define the emulsion as defined in the specification on page 6, lines 22-28 and Example 2 on page 5 as said emulsifier being selected from the

Markush group consisting of –hydroxylated lecithin, lecithin, glycerol monostearate, other mono-and diglycerides--. The term “surfactant” in claim 1 clearly encompasses surfactants which function inherently and have been described in the prior art as emulsifiers.

Since it is the policy of the USPTO to give pending claims their broadest reasonable interpretation, as noted above.

In an attempt to advance the prosecution of this application to a more timely issue, the Examiner will point out the well known fact, as a matter of common knowledge in the art, that the two (2) surfactants of LIBIN (I) function as emulsifiers according to Merck Index. The claims that had been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102/103 on Libin alone on a theory of inherency , based on this well known fact MPEP § 706.02 (a), 707.07 (f) can properly be rejected either on 35 U.S.C. § 102 or on 35 U.S.C. § 103.

Libin (II) and Libin (III) in the parent case had been withdrawn as cumulative in nature to Libin (I), (they describe the gel of claim 24).

Once the inherency of Libin (I) is established in the record, it becomes clear that this reference, in fact, applies to the claims that it was solely applied to, namely claims 1, 2, 4, 5, 15, 19 and 23 herein.

The patent case election therein was of the pellet chewing gum, recited only in claims 13 and 14. in claim 14, which depends on claim 6, the water-soluble portion of the Triclosan surfactant and an emulsifier is not in fact the enabled coating on the

chewing gum, or on the chewing gum pellet. While claim 13 recites the gum as in pellet form, and it is admitted prior art, and admitted in parent case. Remarks, and as set forth as such in this specification that conventionally, chewing gum contains an emulsifier. Claims 6 and 13 require no more than the triclosan and a surfactant be inside a chewing gum base with its conventional chewing gum emulsifier. Claim 14, contains the unfortunate recitation of in part, reciting that the emulsifier, triclosan, and surfactant, define in part a coating of the pellet.

A careful review of the specification reveals that fact the 100% of the triclosan is in the pellet chewing gum coating on the pellet chewing gum center, and that there is no Triclosan whatsoever in the chewing gum center itself.

Claims 6, 9, 12-14, 19 and 22 remain objected to for failure to recite that the antiplaque triclosan and cetylpyridinium chloride and emulsifier composition is in an outer pellet on the chewing gum pellet center, said chewing gum pellet coating containing Triclosan and cetylpyridinium chloride having objectionable bitterness at effective levels of use, said chewing gum pellet coating and center pellet being provided with sufficient levels of sweeteners to be acceptable and pleasant to chew--.

The parent case remarks and arguments by applicants' attorney (who has not been qualified as an expert) are not considered to be the opinion of an expert, see In re Schulze 145 USPQ 716"... Argument of counsel cannot take the place of objective evidence ...". They certainly reveal a lack of recognition that claims encompassed surfactants function as emulsifiers. There is no Rule 132 Declaration of any expert by applicants who are considered to be skilled in the art to buttress or to support the

argument, which is unsubstantiated. The following arguments have been made in the remarks:

“LIBIN” does not describe the use of an emulsifier …, “… to overcome the emulsifier element deficiency in Libin …” In this regard, Libin does not disclose an emulsifier….” “… Neither Hill nor Anderson discloses the use of a nonionic surfactant as an emulsifier …”; “… Clearly the Hill and Anderson references do not teach the use of a nonionic surfactant as an emulsifier …”, “indeed Hill discloses a variety of surfactants but not that such surfactants may also function as an emulsifier”. “Thus combining the teaching of Libin with that of Hill would fail to arrive at applicants’ claimed invention because the required emulsifier element would be missing”.

The Examiner properly relies on Merck Index as extrinsic evidence showing that those of ordinary skill in that art know that the nonionic Tween and Pluronic surfactants of Libin, Hill and Anderson function as emulsifiers. See MPEP § 2131.01 (d) and MPEP § 2112-2113 for case law on inherency. See: Atlas Powder versus Ireco, 51 USPQ 2d 1943.

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and, *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claims 1 to 22 are rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1, 10 of U.S. Patent No. 6,355,265 in view of Libin (I) U.S. 5,236,699 (details as noted above). It would be obvious to employ Libin's antiplaque combination of triclosan, cetylpyridinium chloride and two emulsifiers (as noted above) as the medicament in the coating on the patented chewing gum.

Claims 1 to 22 are rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 10, 12, 29 of U.S. Patent No. 6,350,980 in view of Libin (I). Same comments applicable.

Claims 1 to 22 are rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1, 10, 19, 28 of U.S. Patent No. 6,322,806 in view of Libin (I). Same comments applicable.

Claims 1 to 22 are rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1, 9, 12, 17, 26 of U.S. Patent No. 6,290,985 in view of Libin (I). Same comments applicable.

From the teaching of the references, it was apparent that one of ordinary skill in the art would have had a reasonable expectation of success in producing the claimed invention. Therefore the invention as a whole was *prima facie* obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, as evidenced by the references, especially in the absence of evidence to the contrary.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Shep Rose whose telephone number is (703) 308-4609. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday from 7:30 AM to 6 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Marianne Seidel can be reached on (703) 308-4725. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 308-4556 for regular communications and (703) 308-4556 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-1235.



Rose/LR
September 5, 2002

SHEP K. ROSE
PRIMARY EXAMINER
GROUP 1200